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RED STAR ON CIA, BRITISH USE OF NTS GROUP

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE Moscow in English to the United Kingdom 2000 GMT 30 July 1965--L

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(Summary of RED STAR article: The NTS and Its Masters)

(Text) When the trial of the London lecturer Mr. Gerald Brooke ended in Moscow last Friday, the court had established fully Brooke's ties with the subversive emigre group that calls itself the NTS. The ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent in Paris quoted the leaders of the NTS as saying that it had never engaged in espionage. The NTS and its masters are trying to put a good face on a game that ended badly and are trying to pretend that they had nothing to do with each other. However, at the trial it was proved irrefutably that the NTS has been connected with foreign intelligence services ever since its inception; up to World War II.it had acted on the instructions of the German, Japanese and other intelligence services.

During the war the NTS worked wholly for fascist Germany. Its leaders served in the intelligence bodies of Hitler's reich and did their dirty work on temporarily occupied Soviet territory in punitive units that killed Soviet citizens.

The defeat of Hitler's Germany made the NTS look around for new masters. Its leaders switched over to the American and British intelligence services. One of the witnesses of the prosecution at Brooke's trial (Levin--phonetic) who not so long ago had been a member of the NTS, cited concrete facts about the organization's espionage ties with the secret services. He said that one of the leaders of the organization, Okolovich, had told him that the American and British services had divided up the territories in which they would make use of the NTS. A much more detailed account of this division is given in minutes of a conference held by the intelligence service and the Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA. Attached to these minutes is the draft of a British intelligence memorandum to the leaders of the NTS. icit

From these documents it can be seen that the American and British intelligence services discussed the distribution of NTS agents and questions of mutual assistance in using NTS men against the Soviet Union. The Americans appropriated the lion's share, once again leaving for the British the role of assistant in this espionage job against the Soviet Union. The fields in which NTS members were to be used and the methods to be used are described in the draft memorandum dataset of the intelligence service. It points out that the British intelligence service had always told the NTS leadership that its aim was to obtain secret information about the Soviet Union. In exchange for such information and the possibility of obtaining such information the intelligence service promises the NTS broad facilities in training, supplying, and sending out operatives and other support.

The subordinate position of the intelligence service to the CIA in this alliance is very marked. The intelligence service is to provide the secret meeting places, the secret writing facilities used by their agents and give the CIA every assistance in utilizing the NTS.

The gentlemen from the intelligence service even agree to the CIA getting in touch with NTS agents in Britain and the Commonwealth countries independently, if the CIA would inform them of the use of NTS agents in these countries. It is hard to say whether there is more naivete or disregard for the interests of Britain and the British people in these actions.